your, that you are disposed to afford an opportunity to those who disagreed with the doings at New Haven to test the power of the respective Eugines, (though doubting whether the time is long enough to prove their capacity "for the purposes for which they were built,") they hereby challenge your Company to play them with the Engines then and there used, at New Haven, through four hundred and fifty feet of hose, for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, the time of such playing, and the preliminaries thereof, to be arranged by a Sab-Caumittee of one or three, at New-Haven, or some other casts convenient place for both parties, within seven Committee of one or three, at New-Haven, or some other equally convenient place for both parties, within seven days from this date, at which time five hundred dollars on such side shall be placed in the hands of a responsible party, agreeable to both of us, with the further sum of one thousand dollars in ten days thereafter; and the balance—one thousand dollars—on the morning of the proposed playing;—either party failing to appear, and play the match, to forfeit the sum deposited.

Description.

ROBE MCGINNIS. Marcu, to forfeit the sum deposited.

D. BERRIEN. ROBT. McGINNIS.

HULLIAN BOYTE. ALEX. S. HACKETE.

JAMES TAYLOR. CHAS. McDOUGALL.

JAMES J. BEVINS.

New York, Aug. 8, 1853.

THE EXHIBITION

CRYSTAL PALACE.

XIII.

HATS-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

In one of the principal arms of the Greek cross which describes the architectural form of the Crystal Palace, and immediately facing the entrance from the Sixth-av., stands a monument of ambitious proportions and cunning detail, which overshadows in its pretensions and in the importance of the locality assigned to it most of the other objects in our Exhibition. The exegi monumentum of the Latin poet has so evidently suggested the conception and presided over the execu tion of this remarkable structure, that we should be wanting in duty as chroniclers of the glories of our industrial Pantheon were we to postpone examining the merits of the particular manufacture which this Temple of Fashion is designed to illustrate.

Smile not ye worshippers of those refined arts which advanced the early republics of Greece and Rome to such a high degree of civilization. Sneer not ye connoisseurs in Sevres tea cups and Dresden monstrosities. Bow down your heads reverentially ye carvers in wood and workers in base metals, as ye pass this imposing fane, enduring monument of an ambition which, if we judge from the emblems by which it is crowned, would fain soar into the heavens and "cap" even the globe itself. Its architectural order may be somewhat to composite for your taste-its contents too familiar to excite your wonder-the reputation of its owner too excite your wonder—the reputation of the sounder of much associated with previous feats of self-illustration to enlist your attention, but you would do well to remember that this man is is a perfect type of the proverbial energy and enterprize of his country, and that he has done more to contribute towards its material prosperity by the extent and importance of his operations, than scores of the art imitators who hold up their heads so high and turn up their noses so scornfally at a success which their incapacity prevents them from achieving.

high and turn up their noses so scornfully at a success which their incapacity prevents them from achieving.

The professional critic must not, however, run away with the notion, that the simple articles of every day use, to the exhibition of which this pretentious looking temple is devoted, are in themselves unworthy of the premiuse t place which in its wisdom the Executive Committee has alletted to them. In all ages, in proportion as intellectual superiority has been appreciated, a significant importance seems to have been attached to the protection of the organ from whence it was derived. It would seem even that the hat itself borrows something of the pseculiar thiosyncrasy of the wearer. Thus for instance, seem even that the hat itself borrows something of the peculiar idiospic may of the wearer. Thus for instance, its firm set on the head is considered to indicate determination—its depression over the brows, pugnacity—its retreat from the forehead, carelessness—its jaunty inclination to the right or left roudrie, and its rough and negligent condition, slovenliness. What an important part does it play too, in the courtes es of life? The relative degrees of respect and social consideration are in no other action more accurately defined than in the manter in which it is employed in the amenities of daily intercourse. In its airce adaptation to the necessities of ter in which it is employed in the amenities of daily intercourse. In its sice adaptation to the necessities of the moment, the prejudices of rank are conciliated and the reverence due to age becomingly rendered. With women there is no surer passport to favor than its grace, ful introduction in those subtle evolutions which constitute in their eyes the test of gestle breeding. Of all nations the French are perhaps the most skilled in the use of the hat. In the air of profound respect with which a Parisian exquisite instantaneously uncovers on meeting a lady, and in the negligent grace of the position into which he throws himself as he balances it tenderly between the forefinger and thumb of his accurately gloved hand we recognize the very perfection of the saroir faire. He is so impressed with the a ivantages of the self-possession and concentration of lices which its aid affords him that he carries it with him into the salon, and entrenches himself behind it as a species of breastwork. When his fair enemy's batteries are carried, he cautionally emerges from its protection and ventures on a sortic which secures a trace for the remainder of the visit. What an infallible index, too, does the physical condi-

tion of the hat afford to the position and circumstances of its owner! The wholesome faith in this now generally received fact, makes man who are notoriously disposed to be slovenly excerdingly careful in this particular, is an axiom in the comemy of dress, that a gentlem may, without derogating from his social position, indulge in the luxury of an old cost, provided always that he complies with the cardinal coaditions of a glossy hat, spotless lines and well fitting gloves and boots. If you are too independent to submit to these conventional tranmels, present yourself, by way of experiment, under the debris of a mapless beaver, to one of those favored mortals whom hus, rather than merit, has placed within the category of the Upper Ten. The most sensible man is so apt to be swayed by external appearances, that it is next to certain that he will button up his breeches pockets and meet you with the uncharitable judgment of Pindar:

"A rusty hat seems to contain A shall quite destitute of bruit

Why even the very porter at his door will measure you contempeneously from head to foot, and if he has a dog, there are ten chances to one that the aristocrafte rur will fly at your legs and render your condition still mere ruinous. With man and beast the date abolusa seems an inevitable conclusion from a faded hat.

That the flashion of the hat may convey a political meaning the records not only of past but of our own times will show. Numberless incomes might be cited.

meaning the receives not only of past but of our own times will show. Numberless instances might be cited of the important pert which it played in the political troubles of both England and France, and we need only refer to the reign of Charles the 1st as a proof of the powerful influence which it exercised in keeping allive the bitterness and exasperation of the great parties who were then struggling for the mastery. Even within our own recollection the Calabrian hat became not only the budge of a party, but an object of proscription to the ty-rants of Italy. The cock of a revolutionary beaver was more feared by them than the click of a musket. To the credit of the French despot be it said, that if he has deprived the Socialist of every other privilege, belians not attempted to deprive him of this harmless means of via-

the fashion of the hat has been also somewhat oddly associated. Previous even to the formation of the sect which has adopted as one of the cardinal points of its creed an unusual expanse of beaver, the Tartuffes and Cantwells of scenic representations were similarly distinguished. Why a more elevated phase of our sp nature should be indicated by an acre of brim, is Why a more elevated phase of our spiritual ever, a question of too meraphysical a mature to be dis-cussed within the limits of the present article. We think we have said enough to prove that, inde-

pendent of its material uses, there is a moral significancy is our subject. Let us now view it in its commercial bearings, and see whether it justifies the importance we

public generally are so little acquainted with the material employed in the manufacture of the hat, and are so disposed to take in trust the assurances of the maker as to its quality, that a few details explanatory of both mayprove useful to the unimitisted. The materials used for making hats are besides silk the for of hares and rabbits, chosen from the long hair, together with wood, and beaver, and nutris. The finer descriptions of hats were formerly made of beaver, but since the intro of a beaver hat is now made of time wool and coarse fu mixed and felted together, then stiffened and shaped the "napping" or covering of the best hats consists of a mixture of cheek beaver, with white and brown stage beaver, or seasoned beaver commonly called accome.

The inferior kinds are napped with mixtures of stage
beaver, nutria, hare's fur, wool, and musquash. Silk beaver, nutria, hare's fur, wool, and musquash. Sha hats are made from silk plush or shag, and owing to the improvements introduced into their manufacture in late years, have grown into favor. The came and willow framework formerly used in them imparted to them a hard appearance and feel, which was often attended with great discomfort to the wearer. This has been obviated great discomfort to the wearer. This has been obviated by the use of beaver, silk and muslin foundations, and the consequence has been that a greater impulsion has

been given to this branch of the trade. One of the most important improvements, however which has been intro-duced into hat manufacture is that of "water-proofing" the bedies previous to their being napped. The elastic pro-perties of the gums used in this process when dissolved in pure alcohol or maptha imparts a body to the materials which enables the maker to reduce a considerable proportion of their weight. As an illustration of the value of this improvement, we may mention that about twenty years since ninety-six ounces of stuff were worked at present from thirty-three to thirty-four ounces only are required to complete the same quantity. Felt hats and cordies are the coarsest species of the manufacture, being made wholly from inferior wools. Cordies are, however, distinguished by a fine covering of camel or goat hair. It is a singular fact that the petisus of the ancients was identical, both in material and form, with the common felt hat worn by agricultural laborers at the present day. We must not, however, wander into the classical literature of the hat, seeing that it has been exhausted in some of the professional brochures of our

New-York dealers.

As it will probably be expected that we should say As it will probably be expected that we should say something as regards the machinery used in the process of manufacture, we may as well take this opportunity of stating that no trade has benefitted less by the labors of the inventor. There are two causes for this. In of the inventor. There are two causes for this. In the first place many of the operations are of so delicate a nature, that the manipulation of the band can hardly be dispensed with, and in the second such improvements as have been effected have met with determined opposition on the part of the workmen. This is the case not only here but in England, and in fact the balance of liberality lies with us. Some few years since a American capacity with the case not only here but in England, and in fact the balance of liberality lies with us. Some few years since a American capacity with the case not only here but in the case not only here but in England. ance of liberality lies with us. Some few years since an American named Williams, invented a machine for forming hat bodies. It economises half the labor previously expended in this operation, and at least the the hat bodies made in this country are form The attempt to introduce it into general us ed by it. The attempt to introduce it into general use in England proved a 'ailure owing to the opposition of the body-makers who refused to assist in the necessary process, termed basians. It is now only used by the English in the preparation of the shells required for silk bats. A machine has been also invented by a Frenchman for shaping the brims, but it is very little used here, although it is very effective and can do the work five men.

It is a curious fact that the oval form now given to hats is of comparatively recent introduction, dating, we believe, not more than twenty years back. Previous t that time round blocks were employed, and the head of the wearer, to its great discomfort, was left to perform e task of accommodating the hat to its proper shape. There is no manufacture, perhaps, which confers more

There is no manufacture, perhaps, which confers more general benefits on the communities situated in the immediate neighborhood of its operations, from the opportunities which it affords for the employment of both the males and females, and sometimes of the children, of a family. In other countries the children may be advantageously employed in plucking the beaver skins, cropping off the fur, sorting various qualities of wool, plucking and cutting rabbits fur, shearing the nap of the blocked hat, picking out unseemly filaments of fur, and was a trimming—that is to say binding and lining the hat. blocked hat, picking out unseemly filaments of fur, and even trimming—that is to say binding and lining the hat. As most, if no all, the materials imported into the United States arrive here ready prepared, but few opportunities are afforded here for the employment of children. We do not, of course, include in this classification apprentices, whose ages range from 14 to 29. In England and on the continent of Europe the depression of the finerbranches of the manufacture has affected considerably the earnings of the workmen engaged in them, as a less amount of skill and labor is required in the production of low silk hats than beavers, and the increased quantity produced, in the lower description, has not fur nished an amount of employment equivalent to the decrease in the higher branch. With us, this tendency case in the higher branch. With us, this tendency

towards the use of an inferior and more economical arti-cle, has not been so much feit, owing to a variety of cames, the principal of which is no doubt the greater confort and prosperity of our working classes.

As no certain data exist, on which a correct estimate can be formed of the value of the different branches of the manufacture, or of their aggregate amount, we have taken the trouble to collect the following particulars which, although not from official sources, may be relied towards tolerably accurate:

Apon as tolerably accurate:

HATTIES MATERIALS—ANNUAL IMPORTS.

100,(10) yards of Silk Plush (Frombl) at an average cost of \$2.

The above amount of plush will make 120,000 hear,
worth at retal \$4 aprilon.

20,(10) yards of Silk Plush (German) at an average of \$1.23

15,000 this amount will make 157,000 bats, worth at retail \$540,000.

rands of Augula Cotton Plants (French and German.)

Signated the goods used by hatters, such as Unlugs, blud-mus, bands, a.c., the greater part of which are imported ... 2,100,01

Men's Si'k Hats, ist quality	100,000 400,000 500,000	False, \$1,480,600 547,600 3,000,000 4,000,000 3,000,000
------------------------------	-------------------------------	---

In the manufacture of the above there are 21,000 per-ors employed, one half of whom are men and the re-mainder women.

The consumption of Straw Hats amounts to about

1,500,000, the half of which are imported. The average value is \$1.50 each bat.

The capital invested in the Hatting Trade in this country is little short of \$5,000,000.

With these preliminaries, we will postpone to a future

article our criticisms upon the specimens of the hatter's art exhibited at the Crystal Palace by French as well as American makers.

The following table shows the number of visiters and

Menday	2,804 3 220 3 280 3 400 3,668	Retried at the Door \$1,177 00 1,579 75 1,597 25 1,712 00 1,1,790 00
Total 7,072	17,907	95,556 00

The following named gentlemen have been appo by Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, as Commissioners to the World's Fair: Gen Robert Patterson, A. L. Eilsyn, orld's Fair: Gen Robert Patterson, A. L. Eilay n. J. S. Gilpin, of Philodelphia: Isaac G. M.Kialo o, of Dauphin; Hon. Frederick Watts, of Cumb-d; Wilson M Candless and Gen. William Laringe, l nd; Wilson M Candoss and Gen. William Larimer, of Allegheny; Joha W. Gary, of Westmoreland; Whillam 1: Facker, of Lycoming; C. L. Ward, Gorden F. Mason, of Bradford; William Strong, of Reading; Asa Packer, of Carban; Luther Kidder, of Luzerne; G. W. Halen

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Layleg the Corner-Stone of Zion Church.

At five o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the U-resistance of a new edifice for the members of Ziso's arch, lately worshipping in Mottat, Rev. Richard Cox-stor, was laid on Murray Hall, corner of Madison av. and ity lighthet. The Church will be constructed of blue no, with Connecticut brown stone crossing and slate f. Its dimensions are 130 feet long by 60 feet wile, and feet in hight. The Church will be one of the purest recimens of Perpendicular Gothic architecture in the City. The Architects, Messrs, Wills and Dudley, have shown a

e plans, from which we learn the following particulars:church will contain a pave and north and south aislesther with a spacious chancel. The nave will be senafrom the sisles by a lofty aroade, sarmounted by a tory; the chancel will be separated from the nave by such way, and will be divided into sacrarium and stery. The windows will be set off with finely stained and that above the altar will be a remarkable work The north west end of the building, fronting on discn av , will present an impresing appearance. Ou the the angle of the building will be a fine tower, from which

The site of this building is one of the highest spots the city, and in immediate view of the Crystal Palsee a wide range of country. The building will, when ted, be capable of comfortably accommodating see hippers. Although, at present the building will be ther larger than the population of the neighborhood ould appear to warrant, still, so rapid is the settling up of ocality, that the friends of the cause are very sauguine

The ceremony of laying the stone, and the attendant ser ee, were conducted beneath a large canvas awaing the was erected to shelter the assembly from the rain withstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, a oodly number assembled to take part in the services. The eremony of laying the stone, together with the Episcopal rvices attendant thereon, were performed by the venerade Bishop Wainwright

The ceremonies were commenced by the Bishop, the paster of the Church, and Rev. Messrs. Elmendorf and Davis, together with the Wardens and Vestrymen of the Parish and others, walking in procession to the corner-stone, and repeating the 192d Psalm. After which the Bishop, standing near the corner stone, said :

CHRISTIAN BRETHREN: It is decent and proper, and agreeable to the precepts and examples of Holy Writ, that in all our doings we should beseech Almighty God, from Zion's Church, as a self supporting enterprise, was sealed. Nearly all the income it enjoyed was the pew rents, paid for the most part by persons who had already removed to a

whom cometh every good and perfect gift, to direct us with His most gracious favor, and to favor us with His southinus help. Especially, therefore, when we are now as symblec to commence a house which is to be set apart to His honor and service, and in which His holy name is to be worshipped, and His word and sacraments to be proclaimed and celebrated, by the ministry whom He had con missioned, let us humbly and devoutly supplicate His series are, protection and blessing.

After which the several forms of prayer prescribed by the ritial were read. The inscription on the stane "A. t

the rittal were read. The inscription on the stone, "A. t. D. 1853," was then announced, and the contents of the box to be deposited in the corner stone, were connerated by Rev. Mr. Elmendorf, as follows:

Bible and Book of Common Prayer, both of the editions of the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society. Journal of the General Convention of the Protestant

Journal of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of 1850.

Journal of the New York Diocesean Convention of 1853.

Annual Report of the General Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, 1852.

Annual Report of the General Protestant Episcopal Suncay School Union, 1852.

Annual Report of the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, 1852.

Annual Report of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, 1852.

ciety, 4829.

An abstract of the history of the Zion Church, written on parchinent, and included in a glass bottle; which abe struct Mr. Elimencori proceeded to read as follows: As Abstract of the History of Zuon Church, New York-dryposted is the leaden for within the corner slow of the new cliffer, corner of Madison as, and leth st. Satur-dry, An. 11st 6, 1803.

new differ, corner of Madison or, and local of day, An ast 6, 1803.

Zion Church was originally a Lutheran organization, and its first place of worship was in a frame building yet standing in Pearl at, opposite to what is now known as Chy. Hall place. Other edifices have since been created in front of it, leaving but a few feet of passage way; and therefore but little of it can be seen from the street.

Its first minister was Rev. George Strebeck, who seems to have officiated for his people some three years before an erganization was ventured; for on the first page of the records of the church we have this heading or title, "Re-"glater of Baptisms and Marriages performed previous to "to the organization of the English Lutherean Church in "New York, by George Strebeck." The first of these records bears the date of Nov. 9, 1704, and the last of May, 1997.

The first official act on the Register proper is dated July

The first official act on the Register proper is dated July 16-1797, and that is supposed to have been about the time of the formation of the parish.

Mr Strebeck remained in charge of the congregation until 1804. He had endeavored to persuade his people to conform to the Episcopal Church: and at one time had enceceded. A resolution to that effect is recorded under date of June 18, 1804. It was ratified at a meeting of the congregation in July. But in the minutes of the meeting immediately succeeding, we have the following words:

Resolved, Tear this Church shell remain an Eoglish Latheran Church is formally. Mr. Strebeck, in consequence of the above resolve, resigned his office as similates of this congregation.

He must have been ordained without delay, for at the annual Convention of our Diocese in that year, Bishop Benjamin Moore reports. Rev. George Strebesk, Deacon. as officiating since August as Missionary in Benford and "its vicinity."

In the Convention of the next year, it was reported that

In the Conventor of the next year, it was reported in the St Stephen's Church in this City was organized on the 12th March, 1865, and on the 6th May, Rev George Strebeck was called to the rector-hip of it. The people of his new charge were principally those whom from Lutheranism he had induced to conform to the Church. St Siephen's Church, therefore, must be regarded as the offspring of

Zion Church. Upon the resignation of Mr. Strebeck, Rev. David Austin officiated as Lutheran minister in Zion Church for On the 7th July, 1805, the Rev. R lph Williston presched

On the (in only, less, the new value was a present this introductory sermon. In 1810 he remounced Luther anism, and was ordained a minister of the Protestant Episocopal Church; as d having prevailed upon rearly his whole congregation to become Churchmen, the edition in Mantaired, in which they had long been worshipping, was conscerned by Bishop Moore, under its old name of "Zion,"

secrated by Bishop Moore, under its old name of "Zion," as an Episcopal Church.

Their solution to conform to the P. Episcopal Church was adopted at a neering of the congregation held on the cold of February, 1810, and the first election of Wardens and Vestymen was held on the ensuing 13th of March.

On the list of August 1815, the old edifice was destroyed by feed to the control of the contro After much delay, caused by the want of means, the edi

lice was re-erected—the venerable corporation of Trinity Of much kindly and liberally sustaining a considerable portion of the cost.

On the 3d of January, 18 7, Rev. Ralph Williston, in duced by the then involved circumstances of the parish

e-grea Lis Rectorship.
On the 16th of November, 1818, the new Zion Church
cas consecrated by Hight Rev. John Henry Hobart, D.D. Rev. Thomas Bis initial began to officiate in the Church in the latter part of isls, and became its Re tor in 1819. He remained in charge of the parish for about sighteen years, and resigned the Rectorship on the 21st of April, 1837. The V-stry in vain end-avored to induce him to recall his resignation of the place he had so long and uscaling his resignation of the place he had so long and uscaling his resignation. Wm Richmond accepted the call of the Vestry on

fally held.

Rev. Wm Richmond accepted the call of the Vestry on the 3th of August, 1877. He resigned on the 5th of June, 1842, having been Rector nearly sight years.

On the 3th of December, 1845, being the second Sunday in Accent, Rev. Richard Cox the present Rector, was instituted by Rev. Wm. Berrian, D. D., Right Rev. Sameel A. McCoakey, D. D., preaching the sermon.

Among the incidents to be noted as occurring since, is the bequest of Mary Wish, an aged commanment of the parks, of a sum large enough to remove an obserous and of preasance of the transfer of the decident since General Theological Seminary, to be called respectively the Mary Welsh, and the Zion Church, New York S. belarships, and \$1,000 to the Missionary Committee of the Diocess.

In the month of June, 1830, an arrangement was complicted with the Hom Murray Hodfman acting in behalf of the heirs of susun Ogden, by which it was agreed that Zion Courch should be removed to this location, and receive the valuable donation of these five lots, and the five corresponding ones on the opposite side of Madison Avenue. If need not be added that the vestry and congregation gratefully appreciate the donation. On the afternoon of the 18th of October, 1851, the Dane, of Zion Church, new standing on the fifth of these five lotted at daring Thirty eighth at, was opened with appropriate services of the parish were removed thither, where they have been regularly celebrated since.

On the 3d of May, 1853, the sale of the edifice and other property in Mort at was completed, the Church reserving descript \$80000.

Contracts having been duly made, the workmen for sev-Contracts having been duly made, the workmen for several weeks have been constructing the substantial foundation for the handsome structure here to be erected, and to day in accordance with established and wholesome usage we lay this corner stone, in the name of the Fatner, the Son, and the Relate, the Son, and the Relate of the honor and glory of the Lord, He will bless and prosper it.

List of the Corner of the Corner of the Country of the Lord, He will bless and prosper it.

Rector Richard Cox.

Worden: Frederick Pentz, James Van Norden.
Frederick Politik Pentz, James Van Norden.
Frederick John T & Maxwell South Barser, John A Graff, JasNew W. Hushes, James E. Cooke Edward Carter, John S. Williams,

e varal \$7. Junday Chemittee - James Van Norden, John T. B. Maxwell, Jas-r V. Hinbes - Williams Johns Dulley. or W. Highes.
Architects Frank Wills and Henry Dudley.
Marker Masses John Calvert
Huster Corpositer Robert Pagaley.
The following are the name of the don rs of the lots on

Murray Hal Burray Hill.

Lika Marray Og'en, Elizabath Giles wildew: Mary M. Hoffman,
wife of Murray thoffman; Sissan Lindley Hoffman, wife of Lindley M.

Roffman; and Harriet R. Ogdes. After which the corner stone was laid in its place, the

Bi-hop striking it three times with a hammer, said is hep striking it three times with a nationer, said.

In the name of the Father, and of the Sen, and of the Iriy Ghost, Amen. I lay the corner stone of an ediff is to be here erected, by the name of Zion Church, and to be detected to the service of Almighty God, agree oil, to the orinciples of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in its doctriner, ministry, liturgy, rites

After some other rervices the choir chainted the CXXXVih Psalm. After which another prayer was offered by. The choir then sung the "Old Hundred". Hev. Richard Cox, the Pastor of the Church then procetted to deliver the address, when a blind woman pre-sented him the following lines, which he read:

After reading the poem he delivered an address, of which the following is a trief outline:

the following is a trief outline:

Bitowin Friesper A step so important and remarkable as the removal of an eld and established Church to a site nearly three miles distant from that which it remarks outline as few words of an olegy and explanation. For these the present is de med a si able occasion.

When the old office was creeted the district to which it belonged was of a character that warrasted expectations of great and extensive improvement. The neighborhood meded the building and it was almost certain that in a very short time it would be crowded with persons of respectation was realized. The congregation became positively large, and nothing prevented the Church from eajoying every kind of prospecity, but the debts which were contracted in execting it, and those which subsequently and naturally grew out of the first secumbrances. At length, however, a very great change began to pass upon the neighborhood. Removals were constantly taking place until the old and reliable residents went away almost in crowds. They were successed by classes of persons inferior alike in obstracter and resources and generally having little or no sympathy with our Protestant Episcopal Church.

When the tide was fairly set in this direction, the fate of

Church.
When the tide was fairly set in this direction, the fate of

distance from its site; and it become evident to retain such persevering and devoted adherents it was necessary to see a alocation in their vicilaity.

It is due to conselves and to facts to state here that it is understood that the experience of almost every congregation in this persentar, that their resources are constantly being absorbed. It is believed that no congregation of any Prote stent denomination in what are known as the lower Wards, another its services by the usual means of new ron. These that remain continue in their locations, because they have endomments or receive equivalent aid. It is said that between the years lettle and 1-10 there were forty places of public worship in the six lower wards, and of these thirty-thiese are now removed.

Just as our Vestry had most unwillingly arrived at the conducion that it was necessary to regard our church rether as a tabernacle than a temple, and had begun to look out some other and more favorable spot on which to rear and set up the ark of the Lord, it was ascertained that we could obtain this property. The lots for a church and an endowment had pously been set apart by the helize of an estate even before they divided the property among themselves. And thus, as we may say, they actually and happily corrected all their remaining wealth.

Of course in leaving our old edines, there was much to occasion pain. This, however, was alleviated by the conviction that the one which it was intended here to erect was not likely ever to be removed. We could not see a reason why here there could be the least occasion for unfavorable changes. On the contrary we deemed it as nearly creatin as could be anything in the range of human affairs, that the growth and character of this vicinity would be such as to warrant the belief that here must always be a neighborhood which will both require and support a Church.

And now, in conformity with the duty which divine Providence appears distinctly to have prescribed to us, we

hurch.

And new, in conformity with the duty which divine rovoidence appears distinctly to have prescribed to us, we rocted to lay the corner-stone of the better edifica which e are to offer to God, as an abiding evidence of faithful

Believing that, as in the tabernacle and temple of old. Believing that, as in the tabernacie and temple of old-verything had a meaning, so in the rightly appointed and arranged Christian church, everything should be symbolical of doetrines or facts embodied in our holy tails, we plan the edifice of which we now recogn ze the beginning, with special reference to the expression of truth and the illustra-tion of holy principles. We wish it to speak in its own larguage to the minds and hearts of every one who lowks upon its walls or occupies a place beneath its roof. In a word, we wish that all who behold it shall discern at once that it is decicated to the most schemn and seared uses, and

upon its walls or occupies a place beneath its roof. In a word, we wish that all who behold it shall discers at once that it is dedicated to the most solemn and sacred uses, and that every one of its many parts shall convey a lesson, if it be possible, even to the very thoughless. And for this purpose we adopt the style which for many reasons we say is inaptly called the Gothle—the style in which the skill of masters formed the may ways of giving its and power to dead material things, and at the same time appealing with nearly equal effect to the pions feedings alike or the curi vated Christian and the unredned but meek imitator of his heavenly Master.

As of old, so is there contemplated that much of our edifice shall mutely express a testimony to the cardinal doctrine of the Traits—the mysterious and eteroal Those on One. This we have in the more, for the people, the chancel, or it is sometimes termed the chair, for the minister to preach from and receive the faithful when common came, and the most holy place, within the chancel rails, for the priest alone. The nave, eavy Lewis, bung the common come in of the Church, would, in the language of the designer, he read the Father, and being the first part, is of none. The chancel is of the nave alone, and the holy of holies is of the nave alone, and the other. Thus it is that the ecclesiastical designer translated the creed into his own language, and informed the comthem. Thus it is that the ecclesiastical designer translated the creed into his own language, and informed the com-

Mr. Cox then went into the detail of the spiritual signifi-

cancy of the various portions of the building.

After the address the "Gloria ta Excelse" was sung, and the remainder of the forms of the ritual gone through. The assemblage were dismissed with a benediction from

THE GENERAL OF THE JESUITS.

The recently elected General of the Jesuit Order, Fathe PATTE PROSS, was born February sth. 1795. He entered into the Order Oct. 19, 1819. For several years, he was with the Duke and Duckess of Anhalt Köthen, who after their conversion to Catholicism had requested a confessor of Pope Pius VII. The places which he filled were the Recturate of the Seminary at Liwen, and afterward the government of the Order in the Province of Austria. From these posts, where he is said to have rendered important services to the Catholic cause throughout Germany, he has been elevated to the office of General. All the autecedents of the new General, his character, his talents his tried discretion in the most delicate emergencies, are a guarantee that he will prove a worthy successor tinguished Father. Roothan. He was elected with great unanimity by the General Congregation, and his accession o office is hailed by the Society of Jesuits as giving pron-

In the choice of the Jasuit General, the following order of ceremonles was observed. The General Congregation which made the election, was the twenty second, since the establishment of the Order, and consisted of fif y-two nembers—fifteen from the department of Italy with the Provinces of Rome, Naples, Stelly, Tario and Venice,—nine from France, including the Provinces of Paris, Lyons, and Toulouss,— twenty from the department of Germany, with the provin-ces of Germany, England, Austria, Belgium, Gallinia, Hol land and Mary and, and three from Spain. The number was completed by the addition of Father Pierting, the Vuan General, and one assistant from each department. The so-isometric are opened by the celebration of mass by the Vicar, after which the whole company of members of the Order present, with a crucifix borne before them, and singing the Vari Creater, walk in procession to the hal designated by the Vicer, which, after the members have entered is closed and guarded by some of the members selected for the purpose. The electors fast on broad and water, and are not allowed to leave the hall until the choice is decided. One of the members appointed by the congre-tion, admeniates them in a Latin discourse, to keep a single eye to the glory of God and the benefit of their Order n making the choice. Each member then receives a card on which he writes, in a disguised hand, the name of andidate, adding his signature in a way that it shall not be read by those who count the ballots. After all the men bers have prepared their votes and returned to their seats. he Vicer, the Private Secretary and the Assistant take the lowing oath to make true declaration of the votes: "I call God to witness, from whom nothing is concealed, that I will unly receive and declare the votes, and will per, form my duty with pure purpose. I also awar, in the view of the Divine Majesty and of the whole Order that I will admit no one who has not a right admitted, and I will exclude no one who one to be excluded." The private a retary then turns to the Vicar, with the words, "My falser, give your vote in the name of Jesus Christ." The Vicar rises, kneeds be fore the crucifix, makes the sign of the cross, and takes the cash which is inscribed on the back of each ballot I take Jesus Christ, who is Eternal Wisdom to witness that I choose for the General in Chief of the Society of Joses, him whom I regard as the fittest for the off Then rising, he deposits his vote in the urn showing it th He then saintes the crucifix, returns to his seat and easys to the secretary, the assistant, and the members generally, "Let each now give his vote in order." The Provincials sit on the right, the other members on the left Provincials at on the fate of their admission into the order.

When the members, in accordance with their oath, have all given their votes, the secretary takes them from the urn, counts them aloue, and hands them one after the other to the vicar, who examines them and reads them afoud, or causes the averatary to read them, giving only the name of the candidate, and concealing that of the voter. After all the votes are thus accounced, if any one has my han half, he is elected. Otherwise, they proceed to

a new belieting, which may be repeated four or my times, but after the fifth trial it is optional to centime the balleting or to enter into a compremise. In the last case, electors are phosen tum each department by an absolute majority, who elect to candidates who have received at least three votes on the former trials. The choice being determined, the Vitar au memores it, utless it has fallen upon himself, and in that case it is declared by the Secretary, who makes out the deree, which receives the seal of the Society. The whole empany of the Pathers, the Vicar first, then the Secretary sy their respects to the new General, kneeling and keeting is head. If the choice has fallen on a person out of the opers gation, but present in the city, the assembly describe have the hell until they have called him into their presence and paid him their fealty. If he is at the distance of beht or ten days journey, he is sent for, the congregation repending their labors until his arrival. It is not permit ted to decline the choice. After the act of obedience, the Father who has charge of the keys of the hall, amounces that the election is completed, the ballots are burned, and

Paris.

Rev. Father Rubillion, Assistant of France.

Rev. Father Pairnet, Designet of Russe.

Rev. Father Ferrari.

the congregation returns in procession to the church, singing the "Benedictus Dominus," when a Te Deam is per-6 rmed, and the usual prayer said to the Holy Trinity and the Virgin. The election of Father Becks took place at Rome on the 2d of July. The following votes were cast: Very Rev Father Becks. Very Rev Father Picting, Vicar General The celebrated Father Mavignon, Deputy of the Province of

POUR DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC. THE TURKISH QUESTION UNSETTLED. .

LOSS OF SHIP I. Z. BY FIRE.

INTRIGUES TO ESTABLISH MONARCHY IN MEXICO.

Dates-Liverpool and London, July 27.

The steamer Barric, from Liverpool on Aug. 27, arived at this port yesterday at about I o'clock, bring ing 167 passengers. The Baltic has a very beavy carcargo, and nearly a second cargo had to be refused for want of room. On the 20th the following notice was posted on Liverpool Exchange. "Cargo for the Baltic for New York will be received at the Huskisson Dock to morrow at so'clock. In consequence of the great pressure of goods, shippers will have to deter nine their pri ority of shipment of goods now in town and ready for shipment, by casting lets at Brown, Shipley & Co. sodios this afternoon." In accordance with this invitation, evmerchants assembled and drew lots for precedence. export to America has seldom if ever been so active from Liverpool as it is at present. Our correspondent visited the sheds of the Cunard Company at Coburg Docks, and found there, also, a larger collection of goods than the steamships could accommodate.

The following is the list of passengers by the Baltic: Bishop Mellvaine, Ohio, Mrs. Mellvaine, Hen. T. Butler King, hoch Tain, Esq. General John T. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, Boot. Thus. S. Evana, Mrs. Evans, M. Julian, Madame Julian and secret. Marzh, Foot. Jor, Mr. Julian, Cantiswell, Buckenil, Crans. Nogas, Con. Anderson, Crozer, Miss Cener, Edward Kingsland, Dr. James Usin, Mrs. Fletch, child and marse. A less Ociocorth, Bain Snapoldition, Mrs. Fletch, child and marses.

The Africa arrived out at an early hour on Saturday corning the 24th, making the run in 10 days, 11 hours and minutes from this port.

The ship Ebetezer, at Liverpool 25th, brought intelli

gence of the total destruction by fire of the packet ship I'.

Z. on the 7th inst, in lst. 42 deg. lon. 62. The L. Z., 750 tans burden, sailed from New York July 4, under the command of Capt. Spench, for Liverpool, with a cargo chisdy con-sisting of turpentine, corn and cotton. She was owned by Mesers Zeroga of this city. The captain and all hands, 22 in number, were rescued by the Ebenezer, and landed a cerpcel. Captain Burston, of the ship Robert Kelly. om New York at Liverpool, made the following commu destion to the Board of Underwriters at Liverpool;

ministion to the Board of Underwriters at Liverpoof:

On Thursday, July 7, in lat. 4t, lon. 60, at 3j o'clock P.
M., I observed a smoke, which I at first supposed to be that
of a steamer, but thinking it strange to fall in with a
steamer in the above position, and observing something
numenal in the appearance of the smoke, to skiny glass and
went atoft, when I at once descovered it to be a vessal on
fire. Innuediately took in all steering sails and make for
the wrock, with a good look out at the must head for her k at the time of our leaving it. The fire is stated to have been caused by spontageous

The Turkish difficulty is considered as settled-at least the public in England and France so accept it, although the Czar has not signified his assent to the propositions. and there are several ticklish points still untouched. We have no indication whether the fleets will first withdraw from Turkish waters, or the Russians from Turkish terri Neither seemed disposed to leave. Both the Sultan and the Czar having now accepted the mediation of Austria a decision will emanate from that Power, or, more likely still, the terms laid down by France and England will be made the point de d'part for further (peaceable) ne

In Cotton a large but manimate business was doing, most y for home trade and expert at previous quotations. Bread stuffs were firm, but the weather clearing up, the market closed with less spirit. Funds dull. Manufacturing indus.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Puture Results of British Rule in India. LONDON, Friday, July 22, 1953.

I propose in this letter to conclude my observations

How came it that English supremacy was established in India? The paramount power of the Great Mogul was broken by the Mogul Viceroys. The power of the Viceroys was broken by the Mahrattas. The power of the Mahrattas was broken by the Afighans, and while all were struggling against all, the Briton rushed in and was were strong and a second to the strong and the stro framework was based on a sort of equilibrium, resulting from a general repulsion and constitutional exclusiveness between all its members. Such a country and such a society, were they not the predestined prey of conquest! If we have nothing of the past history of Hinlostan, would there not be the one great and incontestible fact, that even at this moment India is held in English thraidom by an Indian army maintained at the cost of India! India, then, could not escape the late of being computered, and the whole of her past history, if it be anything, is the history of the successive conquests she has undergone. Indian society has no history at all, at least no known history. What we call its history, is but the history of history. What we call its history is but the history of the successive intruders who founded their compress on the passive baris of that unresisting and unchanging so-ciety. The question therefore, is not whether the Eng-

ciety. The question therefore, is not whether the Eng-lish had a right to conquer India but whether we are to prefer India conquered by the Turk, by the Porgian, by the Russian, to India conquered by the Briton. England has to fulfil a double mission in India: one destructive, the other regenerating—the annihilation of cid Asiatic society, and the laying the material founda-tions of Western society in Asia. Arabs, Turks, Tartars, Mogula, who had successively

Arabs, Turas, Tartars, Mogans, was han successively averrun India, soon became Hindovised, the barbarian conquerers being, by an eternal law of history, conquered themselves by the superior civilization of their subjects. The British were the first conquerors superior, and therefore, inaccessible to Hindoo civilization. They destroyed it by breaking up the native communities, by approxing the native industry, and by levelling all that was great and elevated in the native society. The his-toric pages of their rule in India report hardly anything beyond that destruction. The work of regeneration hardly transpires through a heap of rules. Neverthe-The political unity of India, more consolidated, and

gale, was the first condition of its regeneration. That unity imposed by the British sword, wil now be strength ened and perpetuated by the electric telegraph. The un-tive army, organized and trained by the British drillive army, organized and trained by the British drill-corporate, was the rise qua non of Indian self-emancipa-ices and of India ceasing to be the prey of the first foreign mender. The free press, introduced for the first time 100 Asiatic society, and managed principally by the common offspring of Hindoes and Europeans, is a new and powerful agent of reconstruction. The Zemindaree and Ryotwaz themselves, abominable as they are, is volve and Ryotwar themselves, abominable as they are, involve an distinct forms of private property in land—the great inside a summary of the folial society. From the Indian latines, rejuctantly and sparingly educated at Calutta, under English superintendence, a fresh class springing up, endowed with the requirements or government and imbued with European scince. Steam has brought India into regular and apid communication with Europe, has connected its hief ports with those of the whole south-eastern ocean, and has revindicated it from the isolated now that

The ruling classes of Greek Britain have had, till now, but an accidental, transitory and exceptional interest in the progress of India. The aristocracy wanted to conquer it, the moneyecracy to plunder it, and the millocracy to undersell it. But now the tables are turned. The millocracy have discovered that the transformation of India into a reproductive country has become of vital importance to them, and that, to that end it is measure, above all, to gift her with means of trigation and of internal communication. They intend now dri wing a net of relignoid over India. And they will do it. The examples must be imagerciable.

It is notorious that the productive powers of India are paralyzed by the utter want of means for conveying and exchanging its various produce. Nowhere, more than in India, do we meet with social destitution in the milest of natural plenty, for want of the means of exchange. It was proved before a Committee of the British House of Commons, which sat in 1848, that "when grain was selling from 0, to 8, a quarter at Kandelsh it was solid at 64, to 70, a Pagerah when

British House of Commons, which sat in 1848, that "when grain was selling from 0 to 8 a quarter at Kandeish, it was sold at 64 to 70 at Poonah, where the people were dying in the streets of famine, without the possibility of gaining supplies from Kantheigh, because the clay-roads were impracticable." The introduction of railroads may be easily unde to abserve agricultural purposes by the formation of teats, where ground is required for embankment, and the teconveyance of water along the different lines. I has irrigation, the sine-gas-non of farming in the East, much be greatly extended, and the frequently recurring lead famines, arising from the want of water, would be averted. The general importance of railways, viewed averted. The general importance of railways, viewed under this head, must become evident, when we remember that irrigated lands, even in the districts near Chauts, pay three times as much in taxes, afford ten or twelve times as much employment, and yield twelve or fifteen times as much profit, as the same area

ithout irrigation.
Railways will afford the means of diminishing the without irrigation.

Railways will afford the means of diminishing the amount and the cost of the military establishments. Col. Warren, Town Major of the Fort St. William, stated before a Select Committee of the House of Commons. The practicability of receiving intenting-uses from distant parts of the country in as many hours as at present it requires days and even weeks, and of sending instructions, with troops and stores in the more brief peraid, are considerations which cannot be too highly estimated. Topops could be kept at more distant and bealthier stations than at present, and much loss of life from schoess would by this means be spared. Stores could not to the same extent be required at the various depots, and the loss by decay, and the destruction incidental to the climate, would also be avoided. The number of troops might be diminished in director port in to their effectiveness.

We know that the municipal organization and the commical basis of the village communities has been broken up, but their worst feature, the dissolution of society into stereotype and disconnected atoms, has survived their vitality. The village-isolation produced the absence of roads in India, and the absence of roads perpetuated the village isolation. On this plan a community existed with a given scale of low conveniences, almost without intercourse with other villages, without the desires and efforts indispensable to social advance. The British having broken up this self-sufficient inertia of the villages, railways will provide the new want of communication and intercourse. Besides, "one of the

of the villages, railways will provide the new want of communication and intercourse. Besides, "one of the "effects of the railway system will be to bring into every "village affected by it such knowledge of the contriv-"village affected by it such knowledge of the contriv-nances and appliances of other countries, and such means of obtaining them, as will first put the hereditary and "stipendiary village artisanship of India to full proof of "its capabilities, and then supply its defects." (Chap-man, the Cotton and Commerce of India.)

I know that the English millocracy intend to endow India with railways with the exclusive view of extracting at dissipated express the Cotton and other raw

India with railways with the exclusive view of extracting at diminished expenses the Cotton and other raw materials for their manufactures. But when you have once introduced muchinery into the locomotion of a country, which possesses iron and coals, you are unable to withhold it from its fabrication. You cannot maintain to withhold it from its fabrication. You cannot maintain a net of railways over an immense country without introducing all those industrial processes necessary to meet the immediate and current wants of railway locomotion, and out of which there must grow the application of machinery to those branches of industry not immediately connected with railways. The railway-system will therefore become, in India, truly the forerunner of modern industry. This is the more certain as the Hindoos are allowed by British authorities themselves to mainly appropriately applied to entirely new labor, and acquiring the requisito knowledge of machinery. Ample proof of this fact is afforded by the capacities and expertness of the native preincers in the Calcutta mint, where they have been for years employed in working the steam machinery, by the matires attached to the several ateam enginess in the Hurdwar coal districts, and by other instances. Mr. Campbell himself, greatly influenced as he is by the prejudices of the East India company, is abliged to avow that the great mass of the Indian people possesses a great that the great mass of the Indian people possesses a great industrial energy, is well fitted to accumulate capital, and remarkable for a mathematical clearness of head, "and talent for figures and exact sciences." "Their in"tellects," he says, "are excellent." Modern industry, resulting from the railway system, will dissolve the he reditary divisions of labor, upon which rest the Indian castes, those decisive impediments to Indian progress

and Indian power.
All the English bourgeoisis may be forced to do will All the English bourgeoisic may be forced to do will either connecipate nor materially mend the social condition of the mass of the people, depending not only on the development of the productive power, but of their appropriation by the people. But what they will not fail to do is to lay downthe material premises for both. Has the bourgeoisic ever done more! Has it ever effected a progress without dragging individuals and people through

blood and dirt, through misery and degradation?

The Indians will not reap the fruits of the new elements of society scattered among them by the British bourgeoisie, till in Great Britain itself the new ruling classes shall have been supplanted by the industrial proletariat, or till the Hindoos thomselves shall have grown strong enough to three off the English yoke altogether.

At all events, we may safely expect to see, at a more
or less remote period, the regeneration of that great
and interesting country, whose goadle natives are, to use
the expression of Prince Soltykow, even in the most infor classes, " plus fins et plus adroits que les Italieus, core submission even la counterbalanced by a certain whose submission even is counterbalanced by a certain calm nobility, who, notwithstanding their natural langer, have astonished the British officers by their bravery, whose country has been the source of our languages, our religions, and who represent the type of the ancient Ger-man in the J.t. and the type of the ancient Greek in the Brahmin.

Brabmin. I cannot part with the subject of India without some

concluding remarks. concluding remarks.

The profound hypocrisy and inherent barbarism of bourgeoise-rivilization lies unveiled before our eyes, turning from its home, where it assumes respectable forms, to the colonies, where it goes naked. They are the defenders of property, but did any revolutionary party ever originate agrarian revolutions like those in Bengal, in Madras, and in Bombay? Did they not, in

Indir, tolo row an expression of that great robber, Lord Cive himself, resort to atrocious extortion, when sim-ple corruption could not keep pace with their rapacity? While they prated in Europe about the inviolable Wile they prated in Europe about the inviolable sanctivy of the national debt, did they not confiscate in India the dividends of the rayahs, who had invested in the Campany's own funds sanctivy of the national deat, did they not consecute in India the dividends of the rayshs, who had invested their private savings in the Company's own funds While they combatted the French revolution under the pretext of defending "our holy resigion," did they not torbid, at the same time, Christianity to be propagated in India, and did they not, in order to make money out in India, and old they not, in order to make money out of the pilgrims streaming to the temples of Orissa and Bengal, take up the trade in the murder and prostitution perpetrated in the temple of Juggernant? These are the men of "Property, Order, Family, and Reli-

"gion."
The devastating effects of English industry, when contemplated with regard to India, a country as vast as Europe and containing 150 millions of acres, are palpable and confounding. But we must not forget that they are only the organic results of the whole system of production as it is now constituted. That production rests on the supreme rule of capital. The centralization of capital is essential to the existence of capital as an independent power. The destructive influence of that centralization upon the marke's of the world does but reveal, in the most gigantic dimensions, the inherent organic in the most gigantic dimensions, the inherent organic laws of political economy now at work in every civilized town. The tourseoise period of his ory hasto createthe material basis of the new world—on the one hand uni-versal intercourse founded upon the mutual dependency of mankind, and the means of that intercourse : on the other hand the development of the productive powers of man and the transformation of material production into a scientific domination of natural agencies. Bourgeois industry and commerce create these material conditions of a new world in the same way as geological revolutions have created the surface of the earth. When a great of a new world in the same way as geological revolutions have created the surface of the earth. When a great social revolution shall have mastered the results of the beurgeois-spech, the market of the sorld and the modern powers of production, and subjected them to the common control of the most advanced peoples, then only will human progress cease to resemble that hideous pagan idea, who would not drink the nectar but from the skulls the sixth advanced to the skulls. KARL MARX. of the slam.

The Ribben Trials in Ireland-Judge Jackson-The

The Ribben Trials in Ireland.
Exhibition.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna.

DUBLIN, Tuneday, July 26, 1828.

The trials of a number of persons, sometime ago, in

Dublin,—the trial, without conviction, of two persons for chief ports with those of the whole sound-eastern ocean, and has revindicated it from the isolated position which was the prime law of its stagnation. The day is not far distant when, by a combination of railways and steam-ressels, the distance between England and India, meaning the combination of Dublin,—the trial, without conviction, of two persons for the murder of Bateson, at the Monaghan assizes, but who are to be put on trial again,—the trial and convic-tion of two others, at the same assizes, for the murder of two balliffs,—the trial and conviction of others at a former sured by time, will be shortened to eight days, and when that once fabulous country will thus be actually suncied to the Western world.